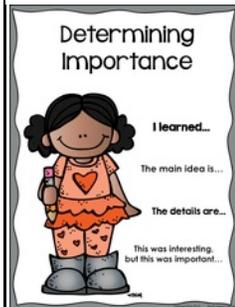




First Grade Language Arts – Reading 4th 6 Weeks Curriculum Corner

	2	3	4	5	6	
Genre	Folktales	Fantasy Fiction	Informational Text	Informational Text	Bio Lit Non-Fiction	Bio Lit Non-Fiction
Big Idea	Visualize	Visualize	Determine Importance	Determine Importance	Determine Importance	Determine Importance
Target Skill	Cause & Effect	Compare/Contrast	Main Idea and Details	Author's Purpose	Conclusions	Conclusions
Word Work	compound words short e / ea	long e / ee, ea ng, nk	long o long u	ai, ay 'll, 'd	oa, ow 've, 're	oa, ow 've, 're
Sight Words	door, more, mother, old, try, use, want, wash	about, by, car, could, don't, maybe, sure, there	around, because, before, bring, carry, light, show, think	First, food, ground, right, sometimes, these, under, your	Done, great, laugh, paper, soon, talk, were, work	Done, great, laugh, paper, soon, talk, were, work
Vocabulary	Compound Words	Classify and Categorize	Suffix -y, -ful	Classify and Categorize	Synonyms	Synonyms
Words	Humorous	Adventurous	Miniature	Scrumptious	Decide	Exhausted

Fun Ways to Practice at Home



Determine Importance:

When we read expository, or nonfiction text, it is important to differentiate between important, or essential, information and interesting information. Authors add interesting information to keep us engaged in the reading, but interesting info is not always critical to understanding the author's

message.

How can help your student distinguish between important versus interesting?

Make it concrete for them! Cook a small pot of pasta. When it is done, explain that the pot represents the whole book or text, the pasta is like the important information, and the water is what is extra or interesting. Use a strainer to help identify the important information. What happens when you dump the pot of water and pasta into the strainer? The interesting info (water) goes away and the important info (pasta) is collected in the strainer! While reading nonfiction, take notes in two columns. Label 1 "Important" and the other "Interesting." Talk about each statement before writing it in the best column. This is a tough skill, but with practice, your first grader will get it!



Compound Words: Compound words are formed when we take two smaller words and put them together to make one word with a whole new meaning. Example: snow + man = snowman

How can you help your student identify, spell, and understand compound words?

- Cut out several small, medium, and large circles. On the small circles write the first parts of the compound words and then write the other parts on the medium circles. Finally, write the whole word on the large circles.
- Mix up all of the parts and help your child build individual snowmen by matching all of the parts of the compound word.
- Practice several times and then when you are satisfied that your child understands, help him glue the parts together and decorate the snowmen!
- Here is a list of winter compound words for your convenience!
- Earmuffs, evergreen, fireplace, firewood, frostbite, fruitcake, gingerbread, iceberg, overcast, overcoat, pinecone, pullover, snowball, snowboard, snowbound, snowfall, snowflake, snowman, snowplow, snowstorm, sugarplum, turtleneck, whiteout, wintertime, wonderland

Cause-Effect

- Cause – why something happens
- Effect – what happened

How can you help your student identify cause-effect relationships

while reading? Again, start by making it concrete! Take an ice cube out of the freezer and put it in a bowl on the cabinet. What happens? The ice melts.

- Cause – took the ice cube out of the freezer
- Effect – the ice melted

Seems pretty simple, right? Think more deeply...Why did the ice melt? Because the temperature outside of the freezer is warmer than it is inside the freezer!

Go on a "Cause-Effect Scavenger Hunt" at home! Here are some examples of "effects" you might find. What is their cause?

- Your phone is plugged into the charger.
- Leaves are on the ground.
- The tea pitcher is empty.
- The first batch of cookies burned.

Cause-effect relationships are often chain reactions! Talk about how the effect now can become the cause for the next event! What happens when the tea pitcher is empty? You make more tea! See how that works?



Conversation starters: What did you read today? What were some of the important details? Quick, name a compound word! What grade did you get on your homework? What was the cause?



First Grade Mathematics – 4th 6 Weeks Curriculum Corner

Enduring Understanding (The Big Idea): Students develop and use strategies for whole number addition and subtraction computations in order to solve problems. Students identify and apply number patterns within properties of numbers and operations in order to describe relationships, including connections between representations, word problems, equations, and solutions.

Essential Vocabulary

Combine combinar	Comparing with operations comparando con operaciones	Separate separar	Unknown desconocido
Representation representación	Compose componer	Decompose descomponer	Addend adjunto
Addition adición	Subtraction sustracción	Difference diferencia	Equation ecuación
Number sentence oración numérica	Sum suma		

Enduring Understanding (The Big Idea): Students understand and can explain how to represent and compare whole numbers, the magnitude of whole numbers, and relationships within the numeration system related to place value. Students identify and apply number patterns within properties of numbers and operations in order to describe relationships and to develop strategies for whole number addition and subtraction computations.

Expanded form forma desarrollada/ expandida	Ones unidades	Place Value valor posicional	Standard form forma estándar
Tens decenas	Word form forma en palabras	Place Value Chart gráfico del valor del lugar	Compare comparar
Greater than mas grande que	Less than menos que	Hundreds centenares	Numeral número
Order numbers números de pedido	Number pattern patrones numéricos	Skip counting saltar conteo	

Fun Ways to Practice at Home

Apply basic fact strategies to add and subtract within 20, including making 10 and decomposing a number leading to a 10:

The student must be able to add two **whole numbers** whose **sum** is less than 20 and subtract **related facts** in a similar manner. They must be able to apply basic fact strategies, including **combining** or **breaking apart** two numbers to form a sum of ten and must be efficient in using the basic facts to solve problems arising in everyday life.

Play Addition Number Battle

Players: 2

Materials: Deck of cards, face cards worth 10, Ace worth 1 or 11

How to Play: Players split a deck of cards and simultaneously flip over their top two cards. The player with the highest sum wins all four cards. If the cards' sums have the same value, place the cards in a center pile. Play the next hand normally, and the winner of the next addition battle takes the center pile as well.



Player 1: sum is 13

Player 2: sum is 18

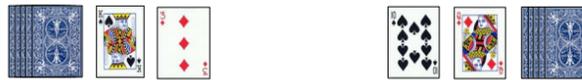
The highest sum wins all four cards.

Play Subtraction Number Battle

Players: 2

Materials: Deck of cards, face cards worth 10, Ace worth 1 or 11

How to Play: Players split a deck of cards and simultaneously flip over their top two cards. The player with the highest difference (the answer you get when you subtract) wins all four cards. If the cards' differences have the same value, place the cards in a center pile. Play the next hand normally, and the winner of the next subtraction battle takes the center pile as well.



Player 1: difference is 7

Player 2: difference is 0

The greatest difference wins all four cards.

Play Give Me 10

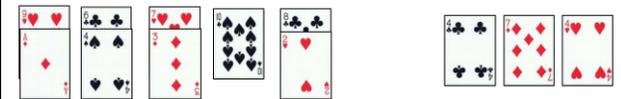
Players: 2

Materials: Deck of cards with the face cards removed, Ace = 1

How to Play: Deal 12 cards face up.



Players take turns finding and removing combinations of cards that add up to 10. When both the players agree that no more tens are possible, the next 12 cards are dealt face up.



Skip count by twos, fives and tens to determine the total number of objects up to 120 in a set.

Use these cool music videos to count by 2s, 5s, and 10s!

Whatcha' gonna do? Count by 2s, 5s, and 10s!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vq3cDj3Uj3I>

Workout and Count Skip Count by 2s, 5s, and 10s

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q_yUC1NCFkE

Skip Count and Then Count On!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KFF8-kx-Ejw>

Dancing 2s

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OCxvNtrcDIs>

Count by 5s song

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uDSWMjtMff4>